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What are the American people after? That is a question a great many of us are asking since the balloting on November 7th. Two years ago they overwhelmingly "repudiated" the Democratic party, then in power; now they have almost as strongly discredited the Republican party. They seem to be groping for something in a blind kind of way, appealing first to one and then to the other of the two great political divisions of the country, and neither has satisfied them. In the brief space of time that the Harding administration has ruled at Washington, the party in power has done much in the way of governing the country in the line of its conceived duty and with apparent conscientious regard for the mandate it received from the people two years ago, but yet there must have been something lacking in its performance that has caused the voters to lose faith in it and turn back again to the Democrats blindly in protest. But because of what we know of that party, there is no hope of finding the light in that direction. We are told the party in power has shown a lack of "progressiveness," yet it was directing the country happily and with fair speed out of the aftermath difficulties of the war and the misrule of the Wilson administration. That was easily apparent at the moment when the country rose against the Republicans a week ago. Why, then, was the rebuke delivered? What is it the people want of their government? Let us have the temerity to name the thing right. They want the government freed from J. P. Morganization. They want government of the people for the people, not of big business for big business. In taking its cue from Morganism, the Harding administration has carried on from the point where the Wilson administration let it go. That is where the Republican party failed, and why the voters rebuked it just as they did the Democratic party two years ago. The Harding administration has yet two years before it in which to regain public confidence. It will still have a Republican Congress to work with in the fulfillment of this great progressive and demanded reform. If it fails, 1924 will bring the G. O. P. another defeat.

While it is bad enough, still, it isn't as bad as the first reports indicated.

The Republican wets have our consent to get themselves entirely over in the Democratic party.

Already the Democratic adherents of Senator Reed are grooming him for installation in their estimation next to Jesus Christ.

Senator Reed won with Republican votes. He will return the favor by lamming the Republican party at every turn. That's Reed every time.

The coal mine operators say the miners' unions are a dangerous menace to the country, but in our estimation they aren't half as mean as present coal prices.

Either 500 Republican voters have moved out of this county in the past two years or they did not go to the polls at the late election. The Dems polled their full vote.

We would suggest a single combination county ticket here in the future, letting the Democrats name their men for the offices they want and the Republicans take the leavings. It generally works out in the end that way anyway.

The defeat of Congressman M. R. Rhodes is a blow not to himself alone but also to the Thirteenth District he has so ably represented during the past four years. We believe the future holds a comeback for him if he still inclines to public life. The people of his own county are with him.

In the whirl of national politics we now see Senator Robert La Follette of Wisconsin prominently on top again and whose personality and influence is likely to make a deep impress on national politics in its immediate and future situation. Those who have tried to discredit and break Senator La Follette have presented him as a dangerous man, of radical views and instinctively a wrecker of the nation's weal and progress; he has even been bitterly assailed and harassed upon his loyalty to his country, yet he has fought all this down with the supreme confidence of a man who knows his purpose and that he has the almost unanimous support of the people of the great state he represents in that purpose. While we do not subscribe to some of the policies Senator La Follette would apply to the federal government, we believe that in a general way he has a correct view of what the masses want as a national policy. As the dominant factor in the politics of the state of Wisconsin for many years, he has guided the public affairs of that state to the complete satisfaction of its people, of whom it is in no wise apparent that they are less intelligent or unmindful of their common welfare than the people of any other state in the union.

If you ask us, the late election was punk, dern punk.

Notwithstanding our recent party reverse, Missouri is still good Republican fighting ground.

President Harding should cut his Mellen. In would declare a big dividend of confidence that will come handy in 1924.

This year's corn crop is said to be the largest in five years, but that's no reason why we should begin turning it into cornjuice.

The Globe Democrat's notion of progressiveness seems to be to give the "interests" here and abroad free rein in exploiting the United States.

Missouri's Water Power

How generally is it known that Missouri, mainly in the Ozarks—the "new Switzerland"—has unharnessed hydro electric or water power sufficient to operate ten thousand factories, light all the "corn belt" cities, with perhaps enough current left to electrify all the railroads and street railway systems within the borders of the state?

After a recent trip of a week into the wildest sections of the Ozark country where the greatest number of falls, rapids and mammoth springs are to be found, Governor Hyde was so profoundly impressed with the possibilities there that he made the assertion that the Missouri hill country has more water power than was to be found in all New England.

Henry Ford, one of America's most alert captains of industry to our natural resources, now has a force of engineers collecting data on the water power possibilities of the Ozarks, with a view of constructing immense hydro electric plants there.

Britain Tries "Protection."

A war baby is the title given by a Canadian official to the British safeguarding of industries act, when a member of the British parliament styled the measure a foundling. Under this law the British board of trade may impose duties of 33 1-3 per cent upon any imports or articles to protect British industries, the Nation's Business explains. This duty has now been placed upon fabric gloves, glassware for table use, glassware for lighting and aluminum and enameled cooking utensils.

MANY PASTURES NEGLECTED

Much Attention Is Given to Fertilizing Soil for Grain Crops—Grass Is Neglected.

Why is it that pastures are overworked and neglected? More attention is now given to fertilizing ground for grain crops than ever before, but not much attention is given to pastures. Those who have areas which they wish to keep in grass may help matters very materially by applying ground limestone to them [illegible]

FIGHT FIRE AND WATER IN WRECK

American Professor, Wife and Children Have Exciting Experience in Argentina.

OIL-LADEN VESSEL BLOWS UP

Battle in Water With Fear-Crazed Passengers—Burning Oil Spreads Over Water and Many Are Horribly Burned.

New York.—A burning ship surrounded by a sea of blazing gasoline, attacks by passengers crazed with fear that threatened to impede escape and the buffeting of rough waves were the obstacles that Professor Edward K. Kemmerer of Princeton University, his wife and two children battled against and overcame when the steamer Villefrance was wrecked in the Parana river, Argentina, last June.

Professor Kemmerer, a noted economist, who was at one time financial adviser to the Mexican and Guatemalan governments, returned recently with his family.

It was a dramatic narrative of a fire and shipwreck and the many obstructions that he and his family had to surmount before reaching shore that the professor unfolded. The Kemmerers are the only cabin survivors of the river tragedy.

"We were awakened at 2 a. m. by a roaring explosion," Professor Kemmerer began. "We were in bed and jumped out clad only in our night clothing. Running to the companionway, we found the ship ablaze from stem to stern.

Fire on All Sides.

"We reached the deck, where there were sweeping flames and saw oil burning on the water on all sides. Women and children were running about, some with clothing afire, men were fighting and people were jumping overboard.

"It was terribly hot and people were shouting and shrieking all about and there was great confusion. We saw it all in an instant and we knew we had no time to lose. Suddenly the ship began to list.

"My wife and children—Ruth, twelve, and Donald, sixteen—are good swimmers. I shouted to them to run to the rail and we waited there a few minutes. We could see people who had jumped overboard who had been seized by the flames and were terribly burned, and all seemed to be drowning.

"We saw gradually the flames were dying out, as the oil surface was consumed. That was our chance for life. We dived over. The dive carried us out of reach of the flames near the ship. We swam under water a while.

"There was wreckage about us and many were struggling in the water. We got some distance from the vessel when there was another explosion. That was followed by more flames on the water, as more oil was blown out of the ship's hold where the cargo of gasoline was stored. We looked back and could see the ring of the fire coming on toward us.

Seized by Drowning Man.

"Suddenly I heard my wife scream. she had been seized by a drowning man who had gripped her and would have carried her down. Before I could reach her she had released herself and was swimming on. She was quite exhausted from the effort, however, and she had injured her leg, which had been broken several years ago.

"A man who had been burned and driven insane was on top of a table which had blown from the ship. He sprang off the table on me and after a severe struggle I succeeded in disengaging myself from him.

"When I had done so I found the sea was running higher and we became separated, and unable to get together. Finally, we brought up to shore at various points and were cared for by the natives. It was two hours before I found by wife and children. My wife's face was slightly burned, but she has recovered from it."

NAME CAVE FOR EXPLORERS

Lewis and Clark Cave in Montana Has Fine Collection of Stalactites and Stalagmites.

Butte, Mont.—Morrison cavern, 65 miles southeast of here, said to have been discovered in 1905 by George Morrison, has been placed under the supervision of the superintendent of national parks and renamed the Lewis and Clark cave in honor of the famous explorers.

The cavern has a collection of stalactites and stalagmites which is said to have few rivals in the country. After the proper lighting has been installed the large natural museum will be opened to the public.

The mouth of the passageway to the cave is at the summit of a limestone cliff 1,200 feet above the Jefferson river. The main room of the cave is large enough to permit holding large meetings there.

Five Kittens and One Tail.

Solom Springs, Wis.—This is not the tale of a cat, but the tale of five cats with one tail.

Edward Clay, a farmer, living near here, was startled when the old gray cat brought in five kittens—all joined to one tail.

A JOB FOR ANNABEL

By H. LOUIS RAYBOLD

According to her friends, Annabel was spoiled. According to her relatives, she was an extremely lucky girl.

Annabel's most intimate friend, Carlotta, said frankly that Annabel was a dear, but that, unless she was to carry in her mouth throughout life the silver spoon she had been born with, a few hard knocks and responsibilities would do her a world of benefit. In fact, she went to considerable pains when Annabel returned from boarding school to induce that young lady to complete her education with a business course and get a job.

So persuasive was she that Annabel half-way yielded, only to learn, when she broached the matter at home, that she would take a job only over the dead bodies of her mother, grandmother and at least three aunts. The consequence was that Annabel continued to live a life of idle gayety, at odd moments envying the occupied, independent Carlotta, and her parents continued to groom her for the one position they deemed worth while—that of some man's wife.

One by one, however, Annabel refused the various youths with whom she had grown up. She liked them well enough, in a sisterly sort of fashion, but when it came to settling down with one of them indefinitely—no, indeed, and quite the contrary.

"Annabel's a smart girl," her mother confided one day to Carlotta's mother. "She's not going to be satisfied with any mediocre fellow, with brains enough to make a bare living and no more. My little girl's been used to having everything, and less than that will never satisfy her."

Carlotta's mother refrained from speech for a moment. Carlotta had just announced her engagement to Sam Whitcomb, one of the "mediocre youths" undoubtedly to whom her friend referred. "My cousin, who's coming to visit us from Nebraska would be just the man for Annabel."

"How so?" said Annabel's mother, not without eagerness.

"Well," said the other, then hesitated. "Well, for one thing, he's got loads of money."

"How long is he to be here?" The words were intended to convey casual interest. And perhaps they did.

But at any rate, from the day that Landis Robertson arrived in town he was marked for Annabel's husband. Nor was there need to inquire into his personal status. That he was a cousin of the Coopers was sufficient recommendation.

As for Annabel herself, day by day she grew to feel a bitter resentment at being so patently thrown at the man's head.

"He's years older than I am!" she protested one day to her mother, who had been singing his praises tirelessly.

"Only fourteen," returned her mother, promptly, "and because of that difference, think what he has had time to acquire that one of the young fellows could not get! And if his business turns out as it should here, he expects to make this place his home. At least, that is the impression I gather from Nelly Cooper."

Came a late summer afternoon when Landis and Annabel had motored far out into a country slowly ripening for harvest. Stopped at the top of a hill to cool the engine after a steep climb, the two gazed appreciatively at the green valleys and checkered fields below. Then Landis turned gravely to his companion.

"Little Annabel," he said tenderly, "I must tell you a few things about myself. I—"

But Annabel, petulant for some reason or other, stopped him. "Please don't," she said. "I—I always stop men from telling me things about themselves. I'm—I'm afraid they're going to—to propose!" It wasn't what Annabel had intended to say, but it was the truth, and the words slipped out before she realized.

Landis laughed boyishly. "And in this case you're exactly right!" he said. "That was and is my intention, which I won't permit to be thwarted. I love you and I want to marry you, but before I tell you so I must rid my mind of something else. Something which I am afraid may make your parents decide against me."

That possibility piqued Annabel's interest. Also, there was stirring within her a tiny notion that if he hadn't proposed her heart would have been broken.

"Please tell me," she said curiously.

"I—well, I'm a widower, Annabel. Not only that—" he paused, "but I have four motherless boys who need a firm hand. It's asking a great deal—"

"But not too much," whispered Annabel, and let him take her in his arms.

But if Annabel's mother had known sooner she would never have picked out a widower with four boys for her cherished and petted daughter.

Salt in the Ocean.

The best supported modern theory is that the ocean has been salty from the beginning of time. The old idea, that the salt in the sea was brought to it little by little by rivers which washed it out of the land, is discredited by the fact that there is great difference between the salt of ocean water and that of inland salt lakes formed by evaporation of river water. On the other hand, there is great similarity between the salts found in the ocean and those present in the gaseous matter ejected from the earth during volcanic eruptions.

Salty Thought.

The world is a comedy to those that think, a tragedy to those that feel.—Walpole.

STORAGE CELLAR MOST ESSENTIAL

Growers of Fruits and Vegetables Lose Money Every Year by Selling Crops Early.

SELLS ON FLOODED MARKET

Produce Can Be Kept in Concrete Room for Long Period Without Loss Due to Decay or Sprouting—Materials Needed.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Fruit and vegetable growers are deprived of millions of dollars each year because they are forced to sell their products as soon as harvested. Products sold on a flooded market mean low prices and sometimes a loss, but this is what the producer must expect when he sells during an overproduction period. Unless he has storage facilities in which to hold his vegetables or fruit until the prices rise, he must sell or lose out entirely.

The rise in prices during the storage period is very strongly marked. For instance, a table showing the eight-year average price for potatoes in the United States indicates that in March, April and May they were 38 cents a bushel more than in November and December.

Benefits of Cellar.

A good storage cellar also makes it possible to keep vegetables and fruit longer for home consumption. Vegetables that must be stored in the ordinary cellar soon decay and in the spring when the temperature rises vegetables that have not decayed will sprout, which decreases their food value and makes them unfit for market. Fruits and vegetables can be stored in concrete storage cellars for a long period without any loss or depreciation due to decay or sprouting.

It is best to build the storage cellar on a north slope and have the entrance facing north. Double doors enclosing a small vestibule are desirable, as they permit filling and emptying the cellar with the admission of a minimum of warm air.

Storage cellar walls made of dense concrete will keep out the excess moisture of the earth while water held in sumps at the base of the intake ventilators will give air entering the storage cellar the proper amount of moisture.

Reinforce the Roof.

The roof must be reinforced lengthwise with one-half inch steel bars placed two feet apart, center to center, running the full length of the

Exterior of Concrete Cellar.

structure. Five-eighths square bars five inches from center to center should be placed crosswise. These steel bars should be embedded in the concrete 1½ inches from the bottom of the roof slab. The walls of the storage cellar should be of a 1:2½:4 concrete mixture. This means one sack of cement to 2½ cubic feet of clean, screened sand to 4 cubic feet of pebbles or crushed rock, which should also be clean, hard and varying in size from ¼ to 1½ inches. Use only enough water to make the concrete a jelly-like mass.

For a storage cellar 20 feet long, 12 feet wide and 7 feet, 6 inches high, the following materials will be required:

- 26½ cubic yards of sand.
- 26½ cubic yards of pebbles or broken stone.
- 190 sacks of cement.
- 120 feet of ½ inch steel bars.
- 720 feet of ⅝ inch steel bars.

TIMBER SALE SHOULD BE ARRANGED AHEAD

Quick Action Needed to Prevent Deterioration.

Logs and Other Rough Material Should Not Be Allowed to Remain Long on Ground After Cutting—Ends Should Be Painted.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

To prevent the deterioration of felled timber farmers and owners of woodlands should allow as little delay as possible between the cutting of the tree and its manufacture into rough products, advises the forest service of the United States Department of Agriculture. This means that sales should be arranged for prior to beginning cutting. It is often necessary or desirable, however, to put off the delivery of logs, bolts, or poles until some months after cutting, either to allow them to season or because a good sale cannot be arranged at the [illegible]. Much of the weight of freshly-cut timber is due to the water it contains, and a few months seasoning will often reduce this to a marked degree, the amount of reduction depending, of course, on the climate, the weather, and the exposure to sun and air. At the same time, unless preventive measures are taken the products are sure to deteriorate through decay, insect attack, checking, or some other [illegible].

Logs and other round timber should never be allowed to remain long in the woods after cutting. As soon as possible they should be taken to a dry, well-aired, and unshaded area and placed on skids well off the ground; otherwise the opposite extreme should be attempted—keeping the timber in water. Within a few days after the trees are felled the bark should be removed from poles, posts, and other material which will not be injured by checking or season cracks. The ends of the logs should be coated with paint, creosote, or tar. This will aid in preventing decay and keep the logs from checking badly.

Poles should be peeled and hauled or dragged to a place free from debris or rank vegetation and freely exposed to the sun and wind. When ties are cut, it is usually cheapest and most desirable to haul them, at any convenient time without regard to seasoning, directly to the railway, and pile them according to the specifications furnished by the tie buyer.

Cordwood should be stacked in loose piles in a sunny, well-aired, and well-drained place free from [illegible] it from contact with the soil and thus prevent decay in the lower layers.

Additional information on this subject is contained in Farmers' Bulletin 1210, Measuring and Marketing Farm Timber, copies of which may be had free upon application to the division of publications, United States Department of Agriculture.

ROAD RESEARCH INVESTIGATIONS OF DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

A Macadam Road in Virginia.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The road research investigations of the bureau of public roads of the United States Department of Agriculture at the Arlington experiment station are now well under way.

A new portable road-impact machine has been received and is giving most satisfactory results in testing the series of road slabs placed earlier in the season. This series consists of 120 concrete slabs ranging from four to ten inches in thickness and from lean to rich mixtures. Some of the slabs are reinforced and others have a two-inch Topeka top. There are at least two slabs of each type of construction, one on a dry subgrade and another surrounded by ditches, which are kept flooded.

What the Machine Does.

Briefly the new machine consists of a typical truck wheel with spring and variable load above it, which is raised and allowed to fall on the slab from any desired height by means of an electrically-driven cam. Recording devices measure the deceleration or rate at which the wheel is brought to rest after coming in contact with the slab, the deflection of the slab at a number of points on a line across the slab, settlement of the slab into the subgrade, permanent set of the slab and the maximum instantaneous fiber stress at the point where the blow is struck.

On the first slab tested the various recording devices checked each other with surprising closeness. For a series of blows varying slightly in intensity, curves for the fiber stress, deceleration and deflection showed corresponding variations and gave assurance as to the accuracy of the new methods of measuring. Some interesting information as to the variation of the support offered the slab by the subgrade under a series of varying blows is being secured.

New Light on Impact.

With the information and experience gained from last year's experiments on impact making possible refinements in the new tests, it is thought that an analysis of the data when all of the slabs are tested to destruction will throw a great deal of new light on truck impact on rigid pavements.

The circular track for the testing of asphaltic concrete to determine the cause of waving is now about ready for the automatically controlled truck traffic. Twenty-seven sections of asphaltic concrete of various mixtures have been laid on a cement base, the coarse aggregate of the bituminous mixes ranging from 40 to 70 per cent, with variations in the grading of the finer material. The amount of asphalt varies from 5.0 to 7.0 per cent and has a penetration value of from 45 to 85.

In line with the bureau's policy of cheapening the cost of road construction by the use of local material wherever possible, a circular track for a wear test on concrete has been completed. Sixty-one sections of concrete have been placed. The aggregates necessary in kind and quality, ranging from hard to soft, and there is variation in the amount of mixing water and time of mixing. In order to eliminate the effect of differences in the subgrade the sections are of reinforced T-beam construction, the slab being 4 feet wide, 10 inches deep, with the T-beam in the middle of the slab. The traffic test on these sections will begin soon and the load on the pavement will be made to represent the rubber-tired rear wheel of a 3½ or 5-ton truck moving at a speed of 15 to 20 miles per hour. Specimens of concrete for beam strength and compression tests have been made from each mix and are being cured under the same conditions as the corresponding sections.

Change in Specifications.

Results of this wear test, representing modern traffic conditions, together with the beam strength and compression tests which will be made for this investigation and on a similar set made in connection with the impact investigation and which will serve to tie the two together, will furnish a sound basis for the consideration of suggested changes in specifications for concrete road aggregates.

Why Dairymen Co-Operate

1. To assemble their products most economically at country points.
2. To establish and maintain plants for handling their products at country points.
3. To become a factor and wield an influence in the marketing of their products.
4. To undertake actual commercial distribution of their products.
5. To obtain commercial efficiency in the marketing of their products.
6. To stabilize the supply in accordance with the market demand.
7. To secure for producers the services of marketing experts.
8. To reduce the cost of supplies required in marketing.
9. To eliminate speculation and waste.
10. To secure direct and orderly distribution.